even assurance that he would not be arrested and im-visconed. Do not think that I signed a recommendation or his pardon. You have no right to ask what my opinion

prisoned. Do not tains that I signed a recommendation for his pardon. You have no right to ask what my opinion is now.

Q. Was he an active Rebel officer? A. Yes, Sir; he was charged with executing a number of North Carolina refugees who were captured with a garrison under Gen. Wesselis in North Carolina. These men had gone there to evade the Rebel conscription, or it may be had deserted from the Rebel conscription, or it may be had deserted from the Rebel conscription, or it may be had deserted from the Rebel conscription, or it may be had deserted and quite a number of them executed. Pickett was in command at the time, and a good deal was said as to his having approved the proceedings. French was an active Rebel other and served in the field. He (Gen. Grant) had not heard of him much in the field, but he was on the James River when McClellan was in command.

Q. bid you ever advise the pardon of Gen. Lee! A. Yes, Sir; Gen. Lee forwarded his application for amnesty through me, and I forwarded it to the President, as proved; I do not recollect having had any conversation with the President on that subject; I thinkit probable that I recommended the pardon of Gen. Johnston immediately after the surreader of his army, on account of the address he delivered to it, which I considered in good tone and spirit; I recollect speaking of that, and saying that I should be glad if Gen. Johnston received his pardon on neceount of the manly manner in which he addressed his troops.

By the Chairman—I supposed his pardon would have a good effect; do not remember going, at one time, to see the President with Gen. Hillyer, but it was relative to an appointment he (Hillyer) wanted; I do not recollect that I are about Hillyer; I think I mel Hillyer once or twice afterward when the President was present, but I have no recollection of any conversation with the President on the subject of amberty at all; I have never recommended general amnesty, and never was in favor of it, until the time simil come when it is safe to give it.

By Mr.

when it is safe to give it.

By Mr. Williams—I do not recollect having had any
conversation on the subject of universal amnesty. I
could not have recommended such a thing, because I

conversation on the subject of universal amnesty. I could not have recommended such a thing, because I never was in favor of it until the time shall come when it is safe.

Q. You state that you differed with the President as to two points in the Proclamation, but that his views afterward changed. State when the President's mind changed and underwent a change. A. It would be very hard, I recken, to fixel, but it was along in the Summer of 1865, not more than two or three months after the Borth Carolina Proclamation of May 29.

By Mr. Woodbridge—When Tsaid that the President's Yiews underwent a change, I meant that while I was contending for the rights which those Rabel purposed soldiers had he was insisting on it that they should be purished. By Mr. Eldrage—Any correspondence I ever had with the President is official, and can be furnished: I had to make frequent independents on the subjects of the rights of those parcied prisoners; the only correspondence that I could have had on the subject of annesty was when I recommended men for pardon, as in the case of French and others, of all of which I kept copies and will furnish them. I received the North Carolina proclamation which was the first one giving a State Government; was present when it was read, and it was in the direction I wanted; I was anxious to see a temporary government there, and I thin the want to see marchy.

Q. Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposi-

ive my views as to what the civil branch of the Govern-

You have stated your opinion as to ges of Gen. Lee and his soldiers; include any political rights? A. I I did not. There was no difference it between President Johnson and to whether the parole gave them

And the benefit of parole, should be tried and punished?

A Not since about two years.

Q. Have you at any time heard the President make any Prepark in reference to the admission of members of Congress from the Renel State into either House? A cannot any positively what I have heard him say on that subject. Thave heard him say as much, perhaps, in his published speeches last Summer as I ever heard him say at all upon that subject? I have heard him say at all upon that subject? I have heard him say at all upon that subject? I have heard him say at all upon that subject? I have heard him say twice in his speeches, that if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States? I have heard him say that several times.

By Mr. Williams—Q. When you say "the North" you mean the Democratic party of North; or, in other words, the party favoring his policy? A. I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not har him say that he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question, "Why would they not be the Congress?" Theard him say that to one or two speeches; do not recollect where.

By Mr. Boutwell.—Q. Have you heard him make a re-

in say that uside from his speeches—in conversation. Sannot say just when. It was probably about that same

Q. Have you heard him at any time make any remark Q. Have you heard him at any time make any remark or suggestion concerning the legality of Congress, with the Southern members excluded? A. He aliaded to that subject frequently on his tour to Chicago and back hast Sommer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy; cannot recollet what he said except in general terms, but I read his speeches at the time, and they were reported with considerable accuracy. I do not recollect having heard him say anything private on that subject specially. I never heard him allude to the Executive Department of the Government. I never heard him make any remark looking to the controversy between the Executive and Congress.

Leard him make any remark looking to the controversy between the Executive and Congress.

By Mr. Marshall—Q. I understand you to say that you were very anxious at the close of the war that civil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President? A. I so stated frequently in his prosence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding.

Q.—Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in Cabinet? A. I would not be certain, but am of opinion that the first time I heard it read was in presence of the President and the Secretary of War only.

chamation was read in Califier (A. I would have controlled thin, but am of opinion that the first time I heard it read was in presence of the President and the Secretary of War only.

Q. Did you assent to that plan? A. I did not dissent from it; it was a civil matter, and although I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to dictate a plan; I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time; I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government there; I think I was present at the time by an invitation of either the President or the Secretary of War; I suppose I was free to express my views; I suppose the object was that I should express my views; I f could suggest any change; I do not think I was asked they views; I know that if I had been asked the question. I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable Government there; in reference to the opinion I give the President on the Annesty Proclamation, I think I have testified pretty fully; I told the President I disagreed with him on the chauses excluding Volunter Generals, and as to the \$20,000 chause; I do not say anything as to the rest of it, whether it was too lenient or too stringent; can state what I thought about it, but not what I said about it; I know that immediately after the close of the Rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible, but sinke that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President. I do not recollect particularly. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form. Of governme adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been imagurated by Mr. Lincoln, as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through. Q. What paper was that? A. The North Carolina proc-

Q. You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was tem-Q. You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was temporary, to be either confirmed or a new government set up by congress? A. Yes, and I understood Johnson's to be so too; that was my impression; I never heard the President say the plan was to be temporary, but I was satisfied everybody looked at it as simply temporary

Antil Congress met.

Q. You stared that the North Carolina processarily was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. Lincolin; I wish to inquire of you whether you ever compared them, to ascertain whether they were the same or not?

A. No, Sir, I never compared them: I took them to be the very, very same paper, they were substantially the same, if not the very same.

On July 20 Gen. Grant, being recalled, said he had had a conversation with the President in company with Gen. Hillyer, but that nothing important had transpired. Gen. Grant also testified in reference to the Maryland election

also said that he had no orders or records in his depart ment prohibiting individuals elected in the Rebel States ment prohibiting individuals elected in the Rebel States from entering upon the discharge of their official duties, and no orders setting aside enactments of legislatures of said States. He stated that he had advised the President not to appoint Postmasters and Revenue officers who could not take the oath. The Provisional Governors were paid the salaries attaching to their offices, Mr. Seward had seen no indication on the part of Mr. Johnson to prevent the trial of Jeff. Davis; on the contrary, every time the question had been raised, the President always appeared to be anxious that Davis should be tried by a civil tribumal, after it was decided that he should not be tried by a military tribumal. The question as to the authority of the President establish State Governments had never been discussed, Mr. Seward feeling that there was no reason that there should be any discussion about it.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS. Mr. N. E. Rollins, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, testified that the removals in the Internal Revenue Department were not beneficial to the iservice: that few of the incumbents were removed for incapacity or disof the incumbents were removed for incapacity or dishonesty: that he had no doubt these removals caused a
loss to the revenue of many inilions of dollars; these
changes continually encouraged distillers and rectifiers
to combine for purposes of frand, there were men still in
office whom he would remove, but could not he had
expressed a desire to the Secretary to have the removals
made; the President was in the habit of making the
appointments without consulting him, and without looking at the records of the office. There were men in the
service whom he had requested to be removed as many
as six times. The Secretary always made removals when
he had evidence of their inefficency. In most districts
where the officers had been changed a loss had eccurred.
In 240 collection districts 150 Assessors had been removed.
In States where removals were made the best men were
removed.

In States where removals were made the best men were removed.

TESTIMONY OF L. C. BAKER.

Lafayette C. Baker was examined on Yeb. 6, on the contents of a letter written by Andrew Johnson some time in the early part of 1864, to a Southern man, giving information as to the troops about the Capital and elsewhere, and advice to Jefferson Davis; Baker testifies that he thought he received the letter on or about the 1st of November, 1855; Baker said that he doubted the genuineness of the letter at first, not being familiar with the signature of Andrew Johnson; he carried it to Col. Browning of the White House; turning over the written part of the letter, so that he (Browning) could only see the signature, he remarked that he believed there were persons engaged in forging the President's signature to letters of recommendation and other papers, and that he had here what purported to be the President's signature; this was in Col. Browning's private room, in the presence of two other persons. I asked him if that was the President's signature; he said it was; that he could swear to it. Baker then went away, and returned the letter to the party who had given it to him; the letter was dated at Nashville, and was apparently in reply to one received from Davis, and was apparently in reply to one received from Davis, and was apparently in reply to one received from Davis or from some one in authority, from the fact that it starts out with an acknowledgment of another letter. It goes on to make suggestions as to some delayed policy which had been adopted by the Confederacy. In another starts out with an acknowledgment of shother letter. It goes on to make suggestions as to some delayed policy which had been adopted by the Confederacy. In another place he refers to Parson Brownlow in very severe terms. The party who handed me the letter I have not seen but once since, and that was in Washington, three months after I had given him the letter; he told me he was an applicant for a position, and wanted to know what use the letter would be to him; the first time I had the letter in my possession, I mentioned to some parties in Washington that there was such a letter; I was waited upon by a number of Members of Congress, two or three times, I think, to get the letter; it was too late; I had returned it; among those who called, I can remember Hotchkiss, Scholicid, and Van Aernan; this was in '55; in reply to the question as to how he get the letter, he would never tell me, except that it had been taken off Andrew Johnson's table in Nashville; the body and the signature of any other letters written by Jolinson, either before or after he had become President, Baker said: Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb of Washington City showed me two letters one evening when she was brought to my headquarters. April 8, 1865; having criticised her severely, saying that a woman of her character had no business to be acound the White House, she elaimed that she had a right to be there, and that if was with the knowledge and approval of the President, and, to satisfy me, showed me two letters, one written by Mr. Johnson to the Postmaster-General, asking him to give her husband, Mr. Cobb, a situation in the Post-Office Department, and another, written to McCulloch, asking him to give her a situation in the Treasury Department. I believe Mrs. Cobb to be a disrepumble woman, or, in other words, a woman of the town. In Preply to a question as to whether Mrs. Cobb told him (Baker) that the President knew all about it, Baker gays she stated that for two pardons she precared for two men in Richmond she got \$1,000, that the bound a pair of kid gloves for Col. Robi. Johnson, took two \$500 bills, put one in each glove, and presented the gloves to Robi. Johnson. She went on to state that the President on one or two occasions made advances, asking her to his private room at the Kirkwood House, while he was President. She stayed in his room one night all night, and on unother occasion until two in the morning: she afterward detailed a conversation she had with Mr. Johnson, in which he said he was going to mister out Radical officers, and among them Mr. Stanton.

of Jeff. Davis; when the war was practically closed by the capture of Davis, and before that time, the District and Chemit were held in Virginia by the District Judge, in the absence of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the in dictiment against Davis was found in a Chronit Court, over which the District Judge presided; the Carcuit Court had been regularly held by the same District Judge ever since, and he knew of no reason why Davis could not be brought to trial if it was intended that he should be tried by the Civil Court on the indictment which was found at that time. The Chief Justice stated that he recollected no conversation on that subject since the time of the indictment. The Circuit, of which the District of Wirginia is part, was allotted to him shortly after he went on the Bench in Descember, 1884. Since then he had only one or two conversations with the President in reference to the helding of that Court, and although the could very easily recollect the substance of them. By the President's proclamation of April 2, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end in all the Rebei States, except Texas, I desired to join the District Judges in holding Circuit Courts, believing that it was my duty to do so as soon as the military authority had been withdrawn; but military commussions were held under military commission at different policis within my circuit, which included Virginia, and I wished to be assured that the proclamations relieved the United States Circuit Courts from all hability to interfere on the part of the meeting. I intended to lois in holding the courts if such relief could be assured. I called, therefore, upon the President and asked him to issue a short proclamation to that effect. I summitted to him a formal one, drawn by myself, stating that military authority was abrogated, and the habous corpus restored in all cases within the jurisdiction of the United States. He expressed a great readiness to to do everything that was necessary to facilitate my desire to hold the courts but he habous co so at first, and should probably have remained of that opinion if these Military Commissions had not been going on, and that what I desired was a simple decirration over his signature construing the proclamation distinctly on these Iwo points; that the military rule was abrogated in civil cases, and jurisdiction restored to the Courts of the United States, so that the Circuit could proceed without risk or interruption from the military authority. He expressed his readiness to do everything I wished to be done; I left him and nothing was done. I presume the President recurred to his opinion that his proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end was sufficient, and did not think it worth while to do any more. That however is mere inference. I presented a form of proclamation and requested him to issue a similar one, but it was not done. That is all. Those conversations occurred in the Spring or Sammer of 1826, shortly after an act of Congress was passed reducing the number and changing all the Circuit Courts except the first and second, but making no provision for the allottmements, and was the opinion of seven of the judges that without authority to make allotments we had no jurisdiction to hold courts ourselves: I said to the United States District Autorney for the District of Virginia that I should have Joined the District Judge in holding the Circuit Court if the order first mentioned had been issued; I did not see the law changing the Circuits for some time after it was passed, and when I did see it I conferred with every one of the Judges about it except the Judge then in Canifornia, and we all agreed that any judgment rendered in any court by a Judge of the Supreme Court, except in the first and second districts, which were not changed, might be liable to be reversed on order, and for that reason that the courts should be left to be held by the District Judge until a new allotment should be authorized by Congress; the act I refer to is the act of July 23, 1866, altering seven of the Circuits; the Presi

hroubies. The President had determined to use the military power in behalf of Gov. Swann, but Gen. Grant called his attention to the law on the subject, which changed his views and determination evidently. Some troops—about 1,500—were sent to Baltimore, to be used in Case of a riot. Their services were not needed.

TESTIMONY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney-General Speed, who was sworn and examined July 2, 1867, testified that immediately after the capture of Jefferson Davis, the President and the Cabinet, but the Off-Jefferson Davis was placed under my charge prosecuting Jefferson Davis was placed under my charge proceeding and described at length the manner of the Bresident, and described at length the manner of the spontiments in the Treasury Department. He said that the establishment of the Revenue system in the South was intended for the benefit of the South, and thought that the original revenues were not as well collected as they would have been if the general appointees had been permitted to retain their original officers. He testified that the case was one over which he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could preside, he should not Judge of the Supreme Court could presid

in a state of betweenity to know exactly where he

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.

LING. We quote a few paragraphs:

THE NEW-YORK MAYORALTY-WHAT THE RE-PUBLICAN PAPERS OUT OF THE CITY SAY. Our country papers without exception, we believe, urge the Republicans of this city to stand firmly for their candidate for Mayor, the Hon. William A. Dali-

for their candidate for Mayor, the Hon. William A. Darling. We quote a few paragraphs:

From The Baffale Commercial.

The Tribunk believes that there is a good-chance of electing Mr. Darling, and advises Republicans to make at least a bearty effort to that end. It says that even fit is really, as The Times asserts, a foregone conclusion that one of the two Democrats must be elected, it is still a matter which the Republicans should leave to the Democrats to decide, there being, it is opinion, but little choice between them. At any rate, the Tribunk insists Mr. Darling deserves the support of Republicans, and no chance to cleet blin, however small, should be lost. In our humble opinion, then The Tribunk is right. It is not only if duty of good faith, but an act of sound policy, for the party to give Mr. Darling the strongest vote it is possible to get out. A recent example of the fallacy of political calculations illustrates the wisdem of such a course. In the Thirty-second Senatorial District the Republicans had two candidates in the recent elections. The Republicans are in New York. Everybody supposed that one of the Republicans was sure to be elected. Figures proved that the party could divide and give cach candidate a majority over the Democrat. This was shown to a demonstration. But election-day told a different story. The Democrat, like the little dog who runs off with the bone while the two big dogs are fighting for it, quietly carried the day to the surprise of everybody. This case is almost precisely parallel, at least in chances, to the present context in New-York. We say to our Metropolitan friends that they should let the Democratic dogs fight out their quarrel in their own fashion, and do their best for their own man. They may, in that case, be rewarded with unexpected victory.

From The Republican story and the story to be bearing upon this duty. To argue that one or other of these capalidates were the observant of the pomocratic fixels can have no bearing upon this duty. To argue that one or other

pect of his election. The relative facrits and denerits of the Democratic rivals can have no bearing upon this duty. To argue that one or other of these candidates must be chosen, and then to give reasons why Wood is preferable to Hoffman, is surely a very left handed sup-port of Mr. Darling. We have hoped that the muni-cipal canvass would be marked by a thorough union of the Kepublicans in New-York, and by a vete largely increased over that given at the State election.

We do not advise the Republicans of the metropolis to your for either Hoffman or Wood. They have a candidate of their own, who pessesses all the requisites of high personal character great ability, and of right political association. And he should receive their realous and un-divided support. If he is not successful, the Republicans of the metropelis will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have not assisted in the perpetuation of from and chicarpery in their local administration.

forcibly to politics as to war. But what will avail the divisions of the enemy, if our own friends abandon us, to go over upon the strongest side.

Tasts of cold water, scatter.

From The Ordersberg Journal.

We believe that if the Republicans would unite upon Mr. Darting and give him the whole vote at the party, he would, if not elected, receive a larger party vote than ever-helour cast in that city. The city Republicans of This Trimune. Times or any other faction, need never expect to present a formidable front at a general election so long as they desert their flag in the municipal battles. That is not the way to sequire discipline or to build up or strengthen a great party. We hope the advice of The Times will not be regarded, but that all will raily to the support of the Republican candidate, and give him a vote that will show the divide and scatter policy is to be abandaned.

27th Ward—Fairek Dunican is an independent candidate. XIIIh Ward—Fairek Dunican is an independent candidate. XIIIh Ward—Fairek Dunican is an independent candidate. XIIIh Ward—Fairek Dunican is an independent candidate for Trustee.

XVIII Ward—Fairek Dunican is an independent candidate for Trustee. The Mozart Convention has included for Trustee. The Mozart Dunican is an independent candidate. XIIII Ward—Fairek Dunica

John H. Anthon, Democrat, has been nominated for Mayor of New York City by the Constitutional Union Democrats. This increases the chances of Derling, and it is now morally certain that if he could receive the undivided support of the city Republicans he could be elected. We hope light will yet days upon the befogged Times, and that it will yet support Mr. Darling.

We carnestly hope that at the approaching election the people of New-York City will choose either the best or the worst set of men to administer their numicipal affairs. In one case they will put an end to corrupt administration at once. In the other it is almost equally certain that the end cannot be far distant. If the Republicans of New-York City stand by their organizations and do their duty.

rictory-it will matter little which. The con f the Democratic party are aircady splitting it into fac-ions, and if Republicans are wise they will not help either

tions, and if Republicans are wise they will not help either of them to success.

From The Sallivan County Republican.

One branch of the New York City Lemocracy has nominated bernande Wood for Mayor, the other puts forward Mayor Hoffman for reelection; while the Republicans have nominated a good man of their own. Such being the case, we don't see why certain Republican Journals should be advising Republicans to support this or the other Democratic candidate. If they are both bad, let the party that elects either take the responsibility therefor r. Republicans should not be so willing to share the shame of electing bad men. Besides, if Republican voters consent to be made the balast to be thrown this way or the other to forward this or the other microst, they will soon be weak enough to be handled with facility. We have had too much of that kind of political trading in Sallivan County; and we trust that henceforth every right thinking man will set his face sternly against the practice.

the practice.

From The Genera Courier.

Some of the New York Republicans are inclined to support either Hoffman or Wood. They better not. Neither of them is worthy of an honest man's vote; though we concede that Wood is less objectionable than Hoffman.

From The Oswers Advertiser.

The Hon. Wm. A. Darling has accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of New-York, in an admirable letter. We wish that he might be elected, but that is rather too much to hope for. Nevertheless, Republicans will honor themselves by voting for so worthy a candidate.

WILLIAM A. DARLING FOR MAYOR. A large and influential meeting of the merchants, bankers, and business men will be held in Wallst. on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, to give an earnest and active support to the nomination of Mr. Darling for Mayor. This will be a significant movement. It is high time that the business men of the community who is high time that the business men of the community was
bear the burden of enormous taxation should rouse themselves to secure an honest man at the head of the City
Government. On this occasion some of the ablest public
speakers will take part in the proceedings, and it is expected that Peter Cooper will preside. The call for this
meeting signed by hundreds of the most active merchants, will appear on Tuesday.

DARLING RATIFICATION MEETING.

DARLING RATHFICATION MEETING.

A meeting was held at the Union Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-st, on Saturday afternoon, of two delegates from each Assembly District Association, in the interest of the election of Wim. A Darling for Mayor. J. Solis Ritterband, esq., presided. A Committee was appointed to confer with other Republican organizations, with the view of securing united action on the part of the friends of Mr. Darling. Messra, Spencer, Oliver, and Drummond made short and effective speeches, and the meeting adjourned to Thesday.

to Tuesday.

HOFFMAN MEETINGS. The Tammany Democracy held a ratification meeting at National Huli, Forty-fourth-st., on Saturday evening, Judge Monell presiding. The Hon. A. J. Rogers was the first speaker. He was followed by Mayor Hoffman. The Mayor said he was opposed by three opponents, Fernande Wood, Horace Greeley, and James Gordon Bennett. Wood opposed him because he (Mr. Hoffman) had done all in his power to hinder Wood from getting the rents from the city for the Corporation Coussel's rooms which Wood and fitted up—though these rooms were entirely unfitted for the purpose intended. Vote for Wood and you give him \$15,000 a year, and a ten years' lease of it. He was opposed by Horace Greeley, because he and Wood are in league for similar ends. Beanett is his bitter political enemy, for did they not remember that he (Mayor Hoffman) had opposed the Ann-st. swindle from beginning to end.

Sheriff Kelly was the next speaker. He said that it was beyond all doubt true that Damiel Deviln had paid Wood \$20,000 for the appointment he filled. The check for \$20,000 was paid in the Bowery Hank to his brother's name, a circumstance now well known. Deviln got the Mozart organization get from Wood's influence, from the Mozart organization get from Wood in the Reker, when a candidate for the Mayoralty, spent over \$40,000 for election purposes. Of this \$40,000 Fernando Wood received \$25,000-a very handsome sum for one canvass. The meeting then adjourned.

WOOD KATIFICATION MEETING.

WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING. WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Hon, Fernando Wood addressed a large nucleace on Saturday evening, at the hotel corner of Canal and West-its. He said: "I would ask, has Mr. Hofman, in one single instance of his public lift, shown that he is willing to make any personal sacrifices for the City of New-York or its inhabitants! Has our city Government been improved under his administration! Have the expenditures of the City Government been lessened! ["No, no."] Has Mr. Hoffman evinced either capacity, intelligence, or disposition which should entitle him to be reindorsed, and reclected to position in which he has been found incopetent, and in which he is surrounded by thieves, holding places under the departments under his control, and, while the poor man labors and to is for a bare subsistence to give cor man labors and toils for a bare subsistence to give ead and clothing to his dependent family, these officials of fattened upon the spoils of office, reveling in ill.got a numerical plunder, and are now sustaining him to repetint wrong, which they have been for two are inflicting upon the people of New-York erreat Mayor of New-York coming round here into a rained gutter, sneaking round into your bar-rooms, the information of any postponement on their part. A letter was received to-day from Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned as a witness by the Government of the Government of the Government of the control of the control

presence in Kentucky: the question was mooted as to trying him in Pennsylvania, Indiana, or Ohio, in connection with John Morgan's raid; but I opposed his being tried in any State except where he had been actually present. Then it was said that we could appoint a judge in Judge Caton's place and try him in East Tennessee. That was anxiously considered, and on a consideration of it by the President, with myself, we both concurred that it would not look well for the President to make a Judge to try Davis at the President's own home and in his own State; I violently opposed his trial for the crime of treason before a Military Commission, and so the thing stood until I left office; I must say that I was, on these grounds, the principal cause of the non-trial of Davis; at clearly the conviction I would not constitute a part of the Cabinet or be an adviser of the President.

Mr. James M. Scovel testified on May 28 to an interview with Mr. Johnson in reference to appointments, in which he assured the President that he agreed with his policy, and, that we lie at heart he agreed with Congress, he personally agreed with him (Mr. Johnson), and that he agreed with him offer the popie constitute a propose to do not not accomplish what I propose to do.

Sixteenth Alderman! Identified in the people of New York, he fills dignitary, absolutely degrading the position which, unfortunately for the people of New York, he fills, the people of New York, he fills, to resort to that which would digrace a cannidate mean to a consideration of the President, with myself, we have a subject of Contrally proposes to the therefore of the president of the Cabinet of the President of the crime of the president that he agreed with his policy, and, that we lie at heart he agreed with Congress, he personally agreed with him (Mr. Johnson), and that he agreed with policy and the control over the expenditure and resources of the government. And I offer here to have a subject to the control over the expenditure and the control over the expenditure and

propose to do.

SINTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

SIEPHERS BOTY, esq.—Dear Sir.* The Futon Republican Aldermanic Convention nominated you by acclamation, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst., as their candidate for Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, at the approaching municipal election of the City of New York, and charged their officers with the duty of conveying to you the official information of their action. We accordingly have the honor, in behalf of the Convention, of tendering you the nomination.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

We CLIVER, President of Convention,
Peter F. Connolly, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 19, 1867.

To W. W. CHIVER, Chairman, and Members of the Ninte-

To W. W. CELVER, Chairman, and Members of the Nine-teenth Ward Union Republican Aldermanic Concention. GENTLEMES: Your communication of the 19th fust, in-forming me of the nomination for Alderman, has been re-ceived. While I feel greatly flattered by this mark of confidence at your hands, yet my business affairs just now demand all my attention, and I am compelled, there-for, to respectfully decline your nomination. Very truly yours,

STEPHEN S. DOTY. New-York, Nov. 23, 1867.

New York, Nov. 23, 1867.

CANDIDATES FOR ALBERMEN.

Het District.—F. J. Klein is announced as an independent candidate for Alderman.

VIIIh District.—Frank Duffy is running for Alderman on an independent Democratic ticket.

Xth. District.—Hermann. Albert is announced as the "People's Candidate" for Alderman in this District.

XIVth District.—Wm. McGrath has received the Democratic nomination for Alderman. Nicholas Houghton is the Mozart candidate.

XVIth District.—Thomas Duffy is the Mozart candidate for Alderman. Stephen 8. Doty is the Republican nominee, James G. Coffee the Democratic Union candidate, and Daniel B. Northrup has been put in the field by the Constitutional Union organization.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

Under the redistricting of the city the total number of Coancilmen to be selected in future is 25, comprising five Councilmen from each of the five Senatorial Districts of the city. We give the following additional

VIIIth District (XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards)— John Hart, Dennis Cuantugham, jr., B. Galligan, John Reynolds, and Charles Feitner are the Mozart and Tam-

Owing to the misunderstanding in regard to the constitutionality of the law extending the term of the Councilmen one year, all parties are nominating candidates, and there is a prospect of trouble on January 1, when the newly elected Board will claim the seats of the present members. It is reported that the Board of Police Com-missioners have refused to place at the disposal of the Inspectors of Election, ballot-boxes for the reception of charter tickets in those districts where Aldermen will not this year be closed.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Did District (IXth and XVIth Wards)—A meeting of efficens was held on Saturday evening, and Wm. Windsor was nominated for School Commissioner.

IVih District (Xith and XVIIth Wards)—The Mozarters have indersed Francis V. Ewing, the Tammany nominee, for School Commissioner. In the District Strains of the Tammany nominee, for School Commissioner.

Vith District (XXIst and XXIst Wards)—The Mozart Convention has indorsed Thomas J. Hall, the Tammany nominee, for School Commissioner.

Vith District (XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards)—The Democratic Union Convention met on Saturday evening, personaled John Japper for School Commissioner. Democratic Union Convention met on Saturday evening, and nominated John Jasper for School Commissioner.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

IIId Ward-Patrick J. Carney and John J. Kennell cere on Saturday nominated for Trustees by the Tammaby Convention.

VIIII Ward—Mr. Samuel Nash has received the Citizens' and Union Republican nomination for School Trustee. Francis Siest is the Mozart nominee. Wm. Walters is announced as an independent candidate.

XIIIA Ward—Fatrick Dunican is an independent candi-

	EEGISTER 25,461 McLauchim, Dem. 21,612 Harteau, Ind. 3,879 Total vote 40,202	ry—OFFICIAL. White's plurality
	Schurig's plurality	Total vote
	Slattery's plurality 5,014 COUNTY CLERK.	Altenbrandt, Rep. 18,906 Scott, Dem. 25,858 Skidmore 4,876
	Hodges, Rep. 19,120 White, Dem 24,129 Van Voorhees, Ind. 4,270 Total vote. 47,589	Total vote
1		

THE SOUTHERN STATES. .

ALABAMA. THE CONVENTION-THE BILL OF RIGHTS-DIS-FRANCHISEMENT.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 23.-The Convention to-

Montgomery, Nov. 23.—The Convention today passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of
ten per centum of the taxes otherwise assessed on the
taxable property of this State, for the purpose of paying
the expenses of the Convention, to be assessed and collected during the tax year of 1863.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution provides, among
other things: "That all men are created equal; that they
are endowed by their Creator with certain inalicinable
rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that all persons or classes in this
State who are, or may be, declared citizens of the United
States by the Constitution thereof, are hereby declared
cutizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal and
pointical rights and public privileges, without distinction
of race, color, or previous condition." The section in
the Bill of Rights defining treason, as passed,
says: "No one shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same
overt act, or upon his own confession in open
Court." The Franchise article provides that those who
shall be convicted of treason shall not exercise the right
of suffrage. It is believed that all those persons who
came within the \$2,0,000 clause of President Johnson's
Annesty proclamation, and against whom proceedings
were instituted in the State District Courts who, on being
pardoned by the President, had to appear in court and
enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are distranchised by
the new Constitution. If this is correct, 20,000 or 40,000
whites are distranchised.

An amendment to the Bill of Rights was offered, that
common carriers shall not make any discrimination on
account of color between persons traveling on public conveyances, which caused great excitement. Several black
delegates delivered inflammatory harangues, demanding
entire social equality and the right to ride in sleepingcars, &c. Two whites favored the amendment — Messes,
Griffin and Keffer—making violent speeches. Several
whites opposed if in

LOUISIANA. ASSEMBLING OF THE STATE CONVENTION-THE

ORGANIZATION. New-Orleans, Nov. 23 .- The Convention met at noon to-day and elected scolored men as temporary

chairman and secretary. No permanent organization was chairman and secretary. No permanent organization was arrived at, and they adjourned until Monday. Forty four neg oes and 26 whites were present. In the cameus Judge Taliaferro seemed to be the choice for permanent chairman, but it is probable that the negro members will elect one of their own color. It was understood that it was resolved in the cancus that the first step of the convention would be to declare all the State offices vacant, and to fill them with their own appointees. The recent appointments by Gen. Mower, with one or two exceptions, do not satisfy members of the convention. Dr. Avery, the newly appointed Sheriff, was 'n his office this morning and awore in most of the deputtes. The courts have continued their business, which has been interrupted by the late confusion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 23 .- The Daily Couneil of this city says: "This afternoon ten men, six col-

DELAWARE.

THE WHIPPING-POST AND PILLORY.

ored and four whites, were lashed at Newcastle to-day. The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of men, boys and girls. The whipping commenced at 1 o'clock, The scene was culivened by a dranken man singing hyms, and the shouting of children. This morning five VIRGINIA. THE THAL OF JEPFERSON DAVIS TO-DAY.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS TO-DAY.

RICHMOND. Nov. 23.—The Davis trial will commence on Monday at 11 o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed he will be bailed from day to day on his own recognizance. About 15 witnesses are summoned for the Government, including James A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It is stated that he will be tried on a new Indictment, to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood will arrive here Monday morning, Messrs. Chaudier and Evarts of the prosecution, and O'Conor and Shea of the defense, will arrive here to-morrow morning. Davis spent hearly all to-day with his connect.

to vote for John T. Hoffman. And this is a respectivent, saying that he will be in Richmond to morrow.

Messrs, O'Conor and Shea for the defense arrrived to-day, and Messrs, Brady of New-York and Reid of Phila-delphia will come when the trial has commenced. Messrs, Evarts and Dana for the prosecution have also arrived to-day. Mr. Davis attended St. Paul's Church this recently. this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA. SUCCESS OF THE RADICAL TICKET. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23.—Returns thus far received indicate the election of the Radical delegates to the Convention. A large Radical terchlight procession took piace last night, which was composed entirely of necroes.

TENNESSEE. THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating \$3,500,000 for the aid of the railroads of the State.

MANUFACTORY IN GANESVOORT-ST.

Early on Saturday morning the upper floor of the five-story building No. 18 Ganesvoort-st., with their contents, were seriously damaged by fire. The fifth floor is occupied by William Young & Co., manufacturers of eocoa mats. Loss on stock, \$2,500. Insured for \$1,500 by the Metropolitan Company. The third floor front and the fourth floor are occupied by Henry Stewart, hoop skirt manufacturer. Loss on stock, \$1,500. Not insured. The rear of the third floor is occupied by R. A. & J. H. Marsh, manufacturers of Indies' fancy goods. Loss on stock by fire and water, \$1,000. Insured by the St. Mark's Company. The second floor is unoccupied. Apportion of the first floor is occupied by George E. Baxter, manufacturer of brooms. Loss on stock by water slight. Insured for \$1,200. The remainder of the first floor is occupied by Edward Pollick, harness maker. Loss on stock by water, \$200. Insured for \$200. James R. Downs, a member of Engine Company No. 5, fell from the roof of four-story building in the rear of No. 18, and was seriously injured.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL IN HARRISON-ST.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL IN HARRISON-ST. Messrs, J. T. Buckley & Co.'s steam flour and feed mill, at No. 43 Harrison st., was damaged by fire on saturday to the extent of \$1,000. Insured.

LARGE FIRE AT KEESVILLE, N. Y. KEESVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A destructive fire occurred at this pince last night, destroying the Post-Office, telegraph and express offices, drug, dry goods, jewelry, and shoe stores; also, the office and material of The Essex County Republican. Scarcely anything was saved. It is impossible at present to form any estimate of the losses.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—A fire occurred in CONCORD, N. H., NOV. 24.—A fire occurred in Rumford Block this morning damaging the building to the amount of \$1,500. The stock of Mesers, Churchill & Kilburn on the first floor was damaged by water to the amount of \$5,000. The office of The Independent Democrat in the upper stories was injured to the amount of \$2,500. The other occupants of the block experienced slight losses. All the losses were fully insured.

MARRIED.

FIRLD-FANNING-In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by the Rev Robert t. Mula, D. D. of Saisse, Mass., Heavy T. Fueld to Caroline Augusta, daughter of the late-Thomas Fanning, all of this city.

CAMPHON.—On Saterday, Nov. 23, Mrs. Ann. Maria Campion, widow of the late William Campion, and daughter of the late John Sandord

the life William Campine, and dangater of the series aged of years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her fameral services, at the residence of her sond-law, Mr. N. W. Riker, No. 150 West Thirty shaftsets, on Tenslay, Nov. 25, at 110 olock.

DAVENPORT—At Wheeling, West Virginia, on Tueslay, Nov. 19, of memorations.crum. Mart Frances, daughter of Coas. W. and Anne B. Davepport, Scinetty of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 2 years and 4 months.

DENVIS—On Saturday, Nov. 25, of ensamption, Charles Gilbert Dennis, thord was of Jones and Mare E. Dennis, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Tag You.

his age.

scheduler and friends are included to attend the functal from his late
residence. No. 24 South Thirlist. Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Nov. 25
at 1 o'clock p. m. His remains will be taken to Graenwood Cemetery. Bowers, N. V. is remarks will be taken to Greenwood on Monday, Nov. 25, and arrive at Jorsey City of 10 abrillables, in.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late are being. No. 220 Grandest., on Monday, ax I o clock. Hemistered L. L. papers please copy.

This NLEY - Sandenit, on Sanday morning, Nov. 17, Helen C. Townley, in the 2-th year of last lags.

in the 2'th year of her age.

WHITEHEAD—in this City, on Sabhath morning, Nov. 24, Sarah
Lowing, replict of the bins, ins. C. Whitehead.

Relatives and friends are invited to attent the funeral services at the
First Prepuberian Chareb. Marrisdown, on Welmesian, Nov. 27.

The 11 o'clock a. in cars leave Barriay and Christopheesta, at 3

actions in which a me.

Walkers - In Stratford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 24. Mrs. Mary
Arm. wile of the later Journalian Oice Walker, in the 7-1 year of net age.

Her friends and home of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at
her late resources in Stratford, on Tueskay afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WICKENS-In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, after a short Illness, will address the meeting.

Mrs. Sarah Wickens, whose of the use Osed Wickens.

Special Motices.

"A New Thing under the Sun," derived from the most fragrant flower that exhalos its incense under the moon and stars, is not mapturing the gay world. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS' transcends all other perfumes, ancient and Chamber of Counterer.

A Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, Nor. 26, at I o'clock p. m., to bear a report from the Committee appointed on the 7th inst to consider the subject of a RE TURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS. By order,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, jr., Secretary, Thunksgiving at the Five Points House of Industry, to, 150 Worthest.—There will be everyose in the Charel, consisting of bort addresses, sloging by the choldren Ara, throughout the day, comercing at 1 school. The children will the front 1 multi-20-doors, and flee them the out-floor poor. United will be provided for 2,000. All are s them the ant-door poor Penner values to the Angle room for spectrops.
S. H. HALLIDAY, Superintendent. 525 Miles

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

be now no reason to doned that the entire g and line to the Pacific as open for inclusion in 1970, as the contribution of this great National work public. The United States greats its Six Per Cert Bonds at the rate public. The United States greats its Six Per Cert Bonds at the rate public. The United States greats its Six Per Cert Bonds at the rate public. The thinks of the rate of the first per contribution of the section of the services. These bonds and large if no earlier the section duel, and offer it has been excluded by United States Commissionable, and offer it has been excluded by United States Commissionable, and of promounded to be in all respects if first-class read, theroughly sup-aid depots, upplit shape, stations, and all the necessary reliling and subre-requirences. i States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of inn't to th iii he a softer of large revenue to the Company. Much of a Partie Valler is among the most fertire in the world, and attors are covered with heavy pine forests and should in

alter that the Union Partie Helloud is, in fact, a Govern-ment hellt micropromote the emperation of Government effects, and to extent with Community money, and that its bonds are less than placed direction. It is believed that no sounder security is a alter granted, and certainly to other is based upon a larger or more tile property. As the Company's are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, the are the cheapest security to the misrket, being more than 15 per our lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT IN GOLD, SIX PER CENT IN GOLD,
or over NINL PER CENT upon the investment Subscriptions will be
received in New Year of the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassan st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassan st.,
CLARS, 1940(6) & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.,
JOHE & CINCO & SON, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS is Co., Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS is Co., Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS is Co., Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.,
Resittingers should be made in drift to content in United States.
Resittingers should be made in drift or other finds par in New York,
and the honds will be sent free of charge by return express.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work,
Resources for Construction, and Value of Boods, may be obtained at the
Company's Offices, or of its silvertise: Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Winter Clothing, Winter Clothing, The best Shock, firest Goods at the lowest prices, Largest Store in the City.
Largest Store in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. DR. Hove-who has long ranked among the best Dendists of the City-ing the parentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of summan and SETALLAY PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the capazing NATIONAL TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL. ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President. BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at are pe

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties for similar institutions. It acts fas Truster for Courona-tions and Individuals, and Mortgague for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City governments, and foreign and domestic corpora-tions, banks and backers. It will not as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for

The Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital

By its charter, no loan can be made, directly for indirectly, to any

trustee, officer or employé of the Company.

The Trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court

to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the Investment of its Capital to United States
Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bends of incorporated Cities of this State; or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unin-combered Real Estate in this State, worth double the amount loaned. The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust finds on overnment Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT OF deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINES

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depos itary for Money and for trusts committed to its charge ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all daily balances, parties can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

IS READILY LENGTHENED OR SHORTENED, SELF-SUPPORT-ING, EASILY TRANSPORTED.

ING. EASILY TRANSPORTED.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A STEP-LADDER OR SCAFFOLD.

IS USEFUL TO
HOUSEKEEPERS, FARMERS
FRUIT GROWERS, MECHANICS, &c.
Manufacturing or Selling Rights For Sale, or Orders Filled.

TERNER'S PAYERT LADDER (P. O. Box No. 2,018) or No. 123 South
Front-st., Phil. Add. Phys. Rev. Lett.

Models may be seen at Allen & Co.'s, No. 131 Water-st., and Griffing &
Co.'s, No. 60 Courtlandt-st., New York.

No Dye! - Makes the Hair Soft, Dark, and Luxuriant. Loxpox Gray Hair Hair Colon, Does not Restoure. No Dye: -Makes the Hair Solton, Dues not Restours.
LONDON Gray Hair COLON, Dues not Restours.
LONDON HAIR COLON Stain or Soil
LONDON Bestored Hair COLON Stain or Soil
LONDON Without Hair COLON Anything.
LONDON Dyeing. Hair COLON Anything.
RESTOURS.
LONDON Dyeing. Hair COLON Anything RESTOURS.
CON! 75 cents a bottle: haif dezen for \$4. Address orders to Dr.
SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists. Fine Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures in Rich Cut Glass-FINE GLAT or BRONZE: also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.

FINE GILT or BRONZE: also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.

FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND
FANCY GOODS.

A scheen of Choice ALBIASTER GROUPS, STATURRY and
OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Indr., just opened.

E. V. HALGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.
Corner of Brussness.

Sleeve Buttons and Stude,
Styles, Two Three Pour Five Six Eight Ten, to Fifty dollars
net for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below

An Immense Reduction in the Price of Clothing, READY MADE and to ORDER.-A clearing out of READY MADE READY MADE and to ORDER.—A clearing out of Brad's MADE STOCK. If the price don't suit make an effer, cash down, at McKINLEY'S, No. 566-Broadway, corner Prince-at. Clothes Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired. Beauts supplied with Doty's Washing Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. R. C. BRIOWNING, Gen. Agt. 32 Courtiand: et., (opposite Mercoause Hotel.)

Political Aotices. Eighteenth Ward Union Republican Association. RALLY, RALLY, RALLY for our DARLING boy.

A RATTFICATION MEETING of the above Association will be held at DEMILT DISPENSARY, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867, as The clock. All citizens in favor of an bonest Girt Government are earnestly invited to attend. A Band of Music will be in attendance. The Hon, WM. A. DARLING, The Ros. WALDO HUTCHINGS,

THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE, Major HAGGERTY

JAMES M. THOMSON, Committee
JESSE FONDA.
HENRY ROWLEY, Arrangements. JOHN D. OTTIWELL. President.

EMIL KIRCHNER. Secretaries. GRO. NICHOLSON,

Union-Republican Candidate FOR MAYOR, HON. WILLIAM A. DARLING.

The Ward Committees of the Union-Republican organizations of the Assembly Districts of the City of New York are requested to meet at their respective headquarters, upon the EVENING of MONDAT, Nov. 25 instant, at 7:30 p. m., to take measures for a thorough campas for the impending Maroraite contests, and to arrange for Republican meetings in their respective districts, to inderes the nomination of the Hon. William A. Darling for Mayor, and prepare for a city rathreadon meeting, to be held at theoret institute, on the EVENING of NATURAL, Nov. 30, class of the Committee.

President Union-Republican Central Committee.

E. DARLAGH, Vice-President.

WALDO RUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Committee.

CHARLES S. STRONG, Secretaries.

FOR MAYOR. WILLIAM A. DARLING. The Headquarters of the Committee, corner of Twenty-second-st and Broadway, will be open day and evening until after the election. CHARLES S. SPENCER, President General Committee, ROUT, L. DARRAGH, Vice-President. ROBT. L. DARRAGH Vice-President. WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Committee.

Union Republican General Committee.

WM, DRUMMOND, Secretaries. Luion Republican General Committee.—A Specal MRRT-ING will be held on MONDAY EVENING Nov. 25, 1867, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broudway, at 74 octock. Executive Committee will meet at 7.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHAS. H. HALL. Secretaries. Central Grant Club.—An adjourned MEETING of this Club will be held at Headquarters, corner Brasilway and Townst-Edrical., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1887, at 8 of clock. By sector, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1887, at 8 of clock.

JOHN J. SHAW. GEO. H. SERLDON, Secretaries. Second Assembly District Union Republican Associa tion.—A meeting will be held at No. 24 Diagness, on MONDAY EV-ING, Nov. 25, at 74 o'clock, to take action in record to the coming a tion. THEO, C. WILLIAMS, President, Gray, McLaroutin, Secret-

The Seventh District Union Republican School Con-vention will meet at Dinglisters, Third-are, between Efficients and Sixtethests, MONDAY EVENTING, at 7t to nominate School Com-nissioner in place of Charles Cheeny, declined. R. N. DORBIE, P. V. DE CAMP. Secretaries. Seventh District Union Republican Association .- A meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 106 Sirthare., on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., to ratify the nominations of

the Republican candidates for Mayor, Alderman, and School Officers. WM. P. RICHARDSON, H. EVELETT RUSSELL,
H. N. TWOMBLY, JOSEPH W. HOWE,
WHITEIRED VAN COTT. Sec. 7. JOHN LORDS. JOHN LOBDELL, Pres't. WAITERED VAS COTT. Nev. .

Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association—Associa meeting with be heid at Heaquarters, No. 214 Grandst., on MONDAY EVENING, 25th not., to take measures for a thorough
canvass for unpending Mayeralty contest.

JOHN W. PARMER, Prest.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Ass 100h.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to should be made to be held en WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1867, at 3 p. m. at the Custon-House, corner of Wall stal William ets., to rathy p. m. at the Custon-House, corner of Wall stal William at, to rathy the nomination of William A. Darling for Mayor, pursuant to the resolution of the Union Republican General Committee of the City of New-york, By order of Stephen H. Knapp, President; Harver H. Woods, George F. Langbein, Secretaries.

Twelfth Assembly District.—A regular meeting of the Union Roughlican Association of the above will be held THIS (Monday) Event ING at their headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D. to make arrangements for the coming election. By order of WM. BURNS, President, John L. Smith, Secretary.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican School Convention for the purpose of nominating a School Prustee in place of Frederick Mergan, esq., who declined a renomination Twentieth District Union Republican Executive Com-mittee will used at Headquarters, 57th et. and 33-arc., THIS (Meeday) EVENING, as 25 o clock, by request of the General Committee. N. R. Bascock, fr. Secretary. JAMES P. WALKER, Chalman.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.—The Executive Committee will meet at bendquarters, core of Tain-days, and one handred sand-third-st. THIS (Monday) EVEN-ING, at 74 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to promote the election of the Hon. Wm. A. Barling for Mayor.

K. J. SALMON, Secretaries. GEORGE W. THURBER, Chairman.

JAS. H. FITCH. Union Republican Nomination.

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS. FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. DURYKA. Regular Union Republican Nomination, 1878 WARD-1878 ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. FOR ALDERMAN,

THOMAS STEVENSON. Union Republican Candidate

FOR MAYOR, WILLIAM A. DARLING.

People's Cardidate. HERMANN ALBERT.